Chapter 16

Determinants of the Money Supply

The Money Multiplier

■ the money multiplier *m* gives the (more realistic) extent of multiple deposit creation:

$$M = m \times MB$$

where M is the money supply and MB is the monetary base

■ to calculate the money multiplier, remember that

$$R = RR + ER = (r \times D) + ER$$

and that

$$MB = R + C$$
$$= (r \times D) + ER + C$$

The Money Multiplier (cont.)

- two implications follow:
 - the amount of monetary base required to support the existing deposits and currency in circulation
 - an increase in monetary base from an additional \$1 in currency does not support any additional deposits
- currency ratio (c) = the ratio of currency to deposits:

$$C = c \times D$$

excess reserves ratio (e) = the ratio of excess reserves to deposits:

$$ER = e \times D$$

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The Money Multiplier (cont.)

■ then:

$$MB = (r \times D) + (e \times D) + (c \times D)$$
$$= (r + e + c) \times D$$

■ hence, deposits are equal to

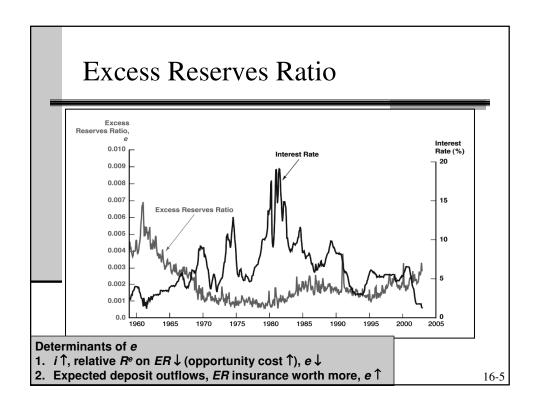
$$D = \frac{1}{r + c + e} \times MB$$

■ by definition, money supply (M1) is

$$M = C + D = (c \times D) + D = (1 + c) \times D$$
$$m \times MB = \frac{1+c}{r+c+e} \times MB$$

■ hence,
$$m = \frac{1+c}{r+c+e} < \frac{1}{r}$$

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Factors Determining Money Supply				
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SUMMARY Table 1 Money Supply (M1) Response				
Player	Variable	Change in Variable	Money Supply Response	Reason
Federal Reserve System	r	1	\	Less multiple deposit expansion
	MB_n	1	↑	More MB to support D and C
	DL	1	↑	More MB to support D and C
Depositors	С	1	\downarrow	Less multiple deposit expansion
Depositors and banks	Expected deposit outflows	1	\	<i>e</i> ↑ so fewer reserves to support <i>D</i>
Borrowers from banks and the other three players	i	1	↑	e ↓ so more reserves to support D

